THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

1892.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
O. C. WHITE, . . . STATE PRINTER.
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DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

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REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Legislature of the State of Washington:

GENTLEMEN—The board of trustees of the Washington school for defective youth have the honor of presenting the biennial report of their administration of the important trust committed to them by the state; together with suggestions looking towards the continuance of the good work, thus far prosecuted, through the instrumentality of this noble eleemosynary institution.

COMPLETION OF MAIN BUILDING.

The legislature of 1891 appropriated the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred dollars ($13,400) for the purpose of completing the main building of the school for defective youth. This sum has been expended economically, and with very satisfactory results, except about one hundred and five dollars ($105). This balance is needed for the payment of some small accounts still outstanding.

It is safe to say that the state has not within her borders a cheaper and better building, public or private, than that of which we are trustees. The position is very commanding, and the location salubrious. The lordly Columbia river, with its ever increasing steamboat traffic, and its thousands of summer excursionists, flows past the doors of this institution; and for miles in either direction, holds the eye of the beholder. The city of Portland and its continually multiplying and flourishing suburban towns and villages, with the glory crowned mountains of the Cascade range, will never cease to exert a valuable and delightful educational influence upon the generations of the unfortunate children of the state, whose eyes and hands must perform for them the double function of ears and tongues.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

The legislature of 1891 granted twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) with which to purchase grounds, and erect thereon a building

which will be a home and school for such feeble minded children as possess germs of intelligence, capable of being developed into active mentality, who are free from vicious habits, and are not afflicted with loathsome and incurable diseases. The money granted to erect this building has been judiciously expended, according to the provisions of the appropriating act. Five acres of land, in a healthful location, about three-fourths of a mile from the main building, were purchased from the Columbia Land and Improvement Company. Plans were advertised for, and those furnished by O. M. Hidden were adopted. These plans provided for a substantial brick edifice, and the cheap rates of labor and material prevailing at the time of letting the contract enabled the state to erect a building which, under ordinary circumstances, could not be duplicated for less than twenty-five or fifty per cent. above its actual cost. The grounds have been cleared, fenced and otherwise improved. An experienced teacher and matron, and staff of assistants, are now caring for twenty feeble minded children, who have been admitted to the benefits of this school. We need more money to wire this building, and connect it with the electric system by which the main building is illuminated. We cannot avoid the conviction that coal oil lamps are not safe illuminators for class and recitation rooms, and the sleeping apartments of a company of children whose intelligence is not capable of perceiving the danger that is always associated with an overturned and broken coal oil lamp. The imagination shudders at the vision of horrible possibilities which forces itself upon the minds of those who are compelled to think and plan, with a view of minimizing danger to those sadly unfortunate wards of the state who have been entrusted to their care. The securing of greater safety, through the introduction of electric lights, will involve some expense, not only in and about the building, but it will also compel considerable outlay, in stringing wire between the two buildings and in substituting more powerful machinery to supply a greater and farther reaching electric current.

NOT A HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

We cannot too forcibly impress upon the minds of our citizens, especially those who are so sadly unfortunate as to be the parents of feeble minded children, that this is a school for the development of minds which, though feeble, *are capable of development and education.* It is not an asylum for those doubly unfortunate persons,

who have no minds to develop or educate; neither is it a "hospital for those who are afflicted with loathsome and incurable diseases." Asylums and hospitals for such persons ought to be furnished by the state, either in connection with, though located at a sufficient distance from, this school for feeble minded, or as a separate institution under care of the hospitals for the insane. Stringent measures also should be adopted to prevent the responsibilities of parentage from being assumed by persons whose physical or mental conditions give grounds for believing, beyond a reasonable doubt, that their offspring will become wards of, and hopeless burdens upon, the state. This is a case in which the law of self-preservation, from avoidable and useless financial burdens, justifies the commonwealth in calling to her aid the results of careful scientific investigation.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND.

A department for educating the blind is in full operation within the main building, under the care of an accomplished teacher. There are ten pupils in this class. Several of these pupils have shown considerable musical talent; others have made noteworthy progress, and are quite expert in reading, by means of raised letters and points, and in solving arithmetical problems mentally.

THE DEAF MUTES.

The deaf mutes, of whom there are fifty-five in the institution, are divided into four classes, and are making commendable advancement under teachers whom we have good grounds for believing have no superiors anywhere in the civilized world.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

For full information and suggestions regarding the minute details of the life and work of those little worlds of silence and darkness, and saddest of all afflictions, the darkness of minds that are only embryotic and incapable of attaining to any high degree of intelligence, care we for them ever so tenderly, you are respectfully referred to the admirable annual reports of Professor James Watson, director of the school and secretary of this board of trustees. See appendix A.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For a complete exhibit of all expenditures in conducting the institution under our care during the two years ending April 1, 1893, and other items for which said expenditure was incurred, see treasurer's report, appendix B.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES.

Carefully prepared estimates show the need of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) to carry on *all* departments of the institution during the two years beginning on April 1, 1893. This cost could be diminished in a measure, but the diminution would be at the expense of the health, comfort, and, perhaps, in some cases, the lives of the pupils. Unless otherwise admonished by those who have control of the public funds, we shall carry on the work entrusted to us upon the scale above projected.

The foregoing estimated expense includes the cost of conducting the feeble minded department, which cost has heretofore been treated as distinct from the departments for the deaf mutes and the blind. The reasons for this distinction no longer exist, and the trouble and expense of keeping two separate accounts will be obviated by the proposed combination.

IMPROVEMENTS, HOSPITAL, LIGHT, SEWER, ETC.

It has become necessary to erect a hospital building for the purpose of complete isolation of patients, in event of contagious disease breaking out in the institution. It is also very desirable that the school grounds should be improved, the outside of the brick buildings painted or cemented, and a complete water and sewerage system adopted. The cost of these improvements, added to that of lighting the school for feeble minded and connecting the two buildings by telephone, will amount to fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars.

We suggest that five hundred (500) copies of this report be printed for distribution throughout the state and to exchange for the reports of similar institutions elsewhere.

Bills covering the cost of all the foregoing improvements will be submitted to your consideration, and your favorable action thereon is requested.

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. Shaw,
J. R. Thompson,
W. Byron Daniels,
J. Randolph Smith,
J. D. Geoghegan,

Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth.

APPENDIX B.—TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

1890.	
November 29—To amount received from predecessor, Louis Sohns	$2,778 23
December 16—To amount received from the director	45 00
1891.	
February 2—To amount received from the state auditor	3,022 50
March 26—To amount received from the state auditor	3,022 50
May 14—To amount received from the director	66 65
July 1—To amount received from the state auditor	4,529 50
September 10—To amount received from the director	100 00
October 10—To amount received from the state auditor	4,529 50
1892.	
January 2—To amount received from the state auditor	5,529 50
April 1—To amount received from the state auditor	6,029 50

EXPENDITURES.

1892.		
June 30—By amount paid out in warrants	$26,635 94	
To balance	2,016 94	
		$28,652 88

JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, *Treasurer.*

A. S. COOK, *Auditor.*

[Here follows a detailed statement of the expenditures, giving the number of voucher and the amount. This statement is in original report on file in the office of the Governor.]

Estimate for seventy pupils in the department for the deaf and the blind, and thirty-five pupils in the department for the feeble minded, for the year ending April 1, 1894:

Subsistence	$11,500 00
Water supply, $800; ice, $100	900 00
Laundry supplies, soap, starch, etc	100 00
Washing soda, sapolio and concentrated lye	10 00
Disinfectants	50 00
Engine and cylinder oils, $80; Candles, $10	90 00
Kerosene oil	70 00
Hay, oats, straw, bran	400 00
Horseshoeing, painting and repairing of carriages and wagon	125 00
Fuel	1,800 00
Laundry machinery (steam)	960 00
Expense of placing laundry machinery in position	275 00
One dozen school room desks, department for feeble minded	57 00
Household linen, blankets and renewal of mattresses	300 00
Furniture, $325; electric light lamps, renewals, $60	385 00
Brooms, brushes, cutlery, and crockery	125 00
Sewing machines (two)	120 00
Postage and stationery	130 00
Schoolroom appliances, department for the deaf	125 00
Schoolroom appliances, department for the blind	400 00
Schoolroom appliances, department for the feeble minded	200 00

Advertising for supplies	$75 00
Expenses accompanying pupils to their homes and receiving them upon their return	150 00
Expenses in finding out new pupils	200 00
Two dozen iron beds	200 00
Two dozen mattresses (hair)	265 00
Salary of director	1,500 00
Salary of head teacher, male department for the deaf	1,200 00
Salary of assistant, male department for the deaf	850 00
Salary of female teacher, with matron's duties, for the deaf	1,000 00
Salary of first assistant for the deaf	700 00
Salary of second assistant for the deaf	500 00
Salary of teacher of articulation for the deaf	720 00
Salary of teacher of the blind, literary and musical	500 00
Salary of teacher of drawing, department for the deaf	450 00
Salary of instructress of sewing and fancy work	360 00
Salary of trade instructor and supervisor of boys	600 00
Salary of housekeeper and nurse, department for the deaf	400 00
Salary of engineer and electrician, department for the deaf	1,000 00
Salary of night watchman, department for the deaf	480 00
Wages of cook and baker, department for the deaf	600 00
Wages of laundryman, department for the deaf	180 00
Wages of female helpers (2), department for the deaf	500 00
Wages of male help (1), department for the deaf	270 00
Wages of messenger, department for the deaf	200 00
Wages of scullery boy, department for the deaf	180 00
Salary of matron, with teacher's duties, department for feeble minded	750 00
Salary of assistant teacher, department for feeble minded	600 00
Salary of day attendant (male), department for feeble minded	480 00
Salary of assistant day attendant, department for feeble minded	300 00
Salary female day attendants (2), department for feeble minded	600 00
Salary night attendant, female, department for feeble minded	300 00
Salary night watchman, department for feeble minded	480 00
Wages of cook and baker, department for feeble minded	480 00
Wages laundress	350 00
Wages special nurse in event of sickness, both departments	400 00
Medicines and medical attendance	500 00
Clothing for indigent pupils	350 00
Carriage	175 00
Pianos (2)	800 00
Supplies for trades departments	400 00
Kalsomining walls, etc., and staining wood work, department for deaf	300 00
Kalsomining and cleaning department for feeble minded	250 00
Expenses of the director in attending the international conference of superintendents and instructors of schools for the deaf, the blind and the feeble minded at Chicago, Ills., in July, 1893	250 00
3 water hydrants with connections at building for feeble minded	225 00
2 water hydrants with connections at building for deaf	300 00
400 feet fire hose, rubber, at department for feeble minded	400 00
400 feet fire hose, rubber, at department for deaf	400 00
Library books	300 00
Stereopticon, with views	150 00
Unforeseen expenses	1,000 00
Total	$42,042 00

Estimate for seventy-five pupils in the department for the deaf and the blind and fifty pupils in the department for the feeble minded for the year ending April 1, 1895:

Subsistence	$11,000 00
Water supply, $850.00; ice, $125.00	975 00
Laundry supplies—soap, starch, etc	160 00
Sapolio and concentrated lie	15 00
Disinfectants and cleaning	60 00
Engine and cylinder oils, $80.00; candles, $10.00	90 00
Kerosene oil	75 00
Hay, oats, straw, bran, etc	450 00
Horseshoeing, painting and repairs of carriages	115 00
Fuel	1,800 00
1 dozen school desks, department for feeble minded	57 00
One-half dozen school desks, department for deaf and blind	28 00
Household linen, blankets, etc	400 00
Brooms, brushes, crockery, tinware, cutlery, etc	250 00
Furniture	300 00
Electric light lamps (renewals)	60 00
Sewing machine for shoe shop	60 00
Postage and stationery	140 00
Schoolroom appliances, department for the deaf	300 00
Schoolroom appliances, department for the blind	250 00
Schoolroom appliances, department for the feeble minded	250 00
Advertising for supplies	75 00
Expenses accompanying pupils to their homes, etc	200 00
Expenses examining applicants at their homes	200 00
Two dozen iron beds	200 00
Two dozen mattresses	265 00
Two (2) cows	120 00
Lawn mower (horse power)	125 00
Salary of director	1,500 00
Salary head teacher (male) department for the deaf	1,200 00
Salary, assistant teacher (male) without maintenance, department for the deaf,	900 00
Salary, female teacher with matron's duties, maintenance, department for the deaf	1,000 00
Salary, first assistant female teacher, without maintenance, department for the deaf	720 00
Salary, second assistant female teacher, without maintenance, department for the deaf	600 00
Salary, teacher of articulation, without maintenance, department for the deaf	800 00
Salary, teacher of the blind (maintenance), literary and musical	500 00
Salary, assistant teacher of the blind (maintenance), literary and musical	300 00
Salary, teacher of drawing, department for the deaf	450 00
Salary, instructress of sewing and fancy work, department for the deaf	360 00
Salary, trade instructor and supervisor of boys, department for the deaf	600 00
Salary, assistant supervisor of boys, department for the deaf	360 00
Salary, housekeeper and nurse, department for the deaf	100 00
Salary, engineer and electrician, department for the deaf	1,000 00
Salary, assistant engineer for five months, department for the deaf	200 00
Salary, nightwatchman, department for the deaf	480 00
Wages, cook and baker, department for the deaf	600 00
Wages, assistant cook, department for the deaf	360 00
Wages, laundryman and assistant	750 00
Wages, female helps, three	700 00
Wages, male help, one	300 00
Wages, messenger and caretaker of stock, nine months	270 00
Salary, matron with teacher's duties, department for feeble minded	750 00

Salary, teacher, department for feeble minded	$600 00
Salary, first day attendant, male	480 00
Salary, second day attendant, male	360 00
Salary, female day attendants (two)	600 00
Salary, female night attendant	300 00
Salary, nightwatchman	480 00
Cook and baker	480 00
Laundress	360 00
Special nurses, in event of sickness, in both departments	500 00
Medicines and medical attendance	500 00
Clothing for indigent pupils	100 00
Supplies for trades departments	100 00
Kalsomining walls, oiling floors and painting wood work, department for the deaf	250 00
Kalsomining walls and cleaning department for feeble minded	150 00
Library	300 00
Unforseen expenses	1,000 00
Total	$43,280 00

Estimate for year ending April 1, 1894	$42,042 00
Estimate for year ending April 1, 1895	43,280 00
Total for two years	$85,322 00

APPENDIX A.

To the Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the requirements of the law, I beg to submit the annual report of the school for the year ending May 28, 1891.

Owing to the unfinished condition of that portion of the building under contract last summer, the opening of the school term was deferred until the 16th of December. This fact, no doubt, prevented several pupils from attending on account of the shortness of the session who would have otherwise presented themselves had the school term begun at the usual time. The number of pupils in attendance has been forty-five deaf mutes and one blind, of whom twenty-six were males and twenty females. Of the above number, thirteen had never before been under instruction.

HEALTH.

Under the blessing of providence, the health of the school for the term has been, in the main, good. We had a few cases of tonsilitis of a mild type, which readily yielded to medical treatment. Apart from this and some cases of colds and other slight forms of the ills incident to childhood, the pupils have enjoyed excellent health. Regular hours for study, healthful recreation, a plain and wholesome diet have contributed largely to this result.

EDUCATIONAL.

As a sequence to the foregoing health record, the work of the class rooms has continued with but few interruptions, and as a result, the progress of the pupils in all of the divisions and in all of the grades has been most gratifying, evincing as it does, well directed and painstaking instruction by the teachers, as well as assiduous and praiseworthy attention on the part of the pupils. There have been no cases of insubordination, but on the other hand, all of the pupils, from the youngest to the oldest, have shown a most commendable desire to conform strictly to all rules laid down for the government of the institution.

No innovation in our system of instruction can be recorded. We practice what is known as the combined system, which uses every known means to develop the mind of the pupil. It comprehends the use of signs, manual spelling, aural and oral methods. The gesture language is used as the chief instrument of moral and intellectual development, and of instruction in the work of the class room. Articulation is taught to a certain number of our pupils, who show satisfactory progress, and can be benefited by such training. In aural development, through the means of Currer's duplex ear tube, several pupils are developing latent powers of hearing, to the extent of distinguishing words, simple sentences and questions. What degree of success can be attained with these pupils it is yet impossible to state. We cannot restore hearing to all, but can train those who still possess some degree of that important sense to recognize much which would otherwise pass unnoticed.

The grand aim is to teach the English language, and to this end do all our efforts tend.

CONVENTIONS IN THE INTERESTS OF DEFECTIVE YOUTH.

At the New York institution for the deaf and dumb there assembled last summer an international convention of directors of institutions, teachers and friends of the deaf, numbering some five hundred. A similar meeting in the interests of this class assembles every two years. The superintendents of the schools for the feeble minded convene annually, and a convention of those connected with the instruction of the blind meet biennially, each for the purpose of discussing methods of instruction, training and treatment of the defective classes. Such meetings furnish abundant food for thought; practical ideas on matters pertaining to such an institution as ours are offered, and ingenious methods of overcoming many of the obstacles that confront us oftimes in our work are suggested. These conventions are entertained by the state institutions in the various states, which are so hospitable as to throw open their doors and entertain an assembly which has the welfare of her wards at heart. It would be well were our school represented at such gatherings in the future, so that we may reap the benefit of the experience of others engaged in a similar work.

CHANGES.

At the end of last session one of our teachers resigned to pursue another avocation. His place has not yet been filled. Mr. J. C.

Watson, lately principal of the Manitoba Institution has been appointed instructor of the high class.

Owing to the placing in operation of a steam and of an electric light plant on the premises, the services of an engineer and electrician were secured in the person of A. N. Southworth, who is satisfactorily performing his duties.

TRADES.

Recognizing the value of the dexterous training of the hand of the deaf and especially of the blind, and the necessity of teaching such a trade as will furnish a means of livelihood for our pupils after leaving school, net and hammock making have been introduced and the services of a competent instructor have been secured. On this coast netting is a lucrative trade and the work of our pupils has, so far, met with a fair sale. Shoemaking will be introduced next term, and when our numbers justify the expense, it is hoped that our pupils may be enabled to make a choice from such trades as carpentering, printing, tailoring and engraving for the deaf, and basket and broom making for the blind. Our object is not only to give a good common school education, but also to equip each graduate with a trade which will furnish him with a living and enable him to occupy an honorable place in the community.

BUILDING.

The building as it now stands is commodious and convenient for the purposes of the school. Next term we shall probably be in need of more room, but the demand will be met by the intended completion of the rear annex during the coming summer. The two side wings finished last winter, contain bath rooms, wash rooms, clothes closets, trunk rooms, play rooms and stairways by which pupils ascend to the various floors, thus avoiding the necessity of the constant use of the front stair case by both boys and girls.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

We were glad indeed to be able to discard stoves for heating purposes in favor of a high pressure and expansion steam heating system, which is giving great satisfaction. Our plant consists of two tubular boilers of thirty horse power each, perfection and elite radiators fitted with automatic air and Jenkins wheel valves, a 200 gallon boiler iron heater is on the premises, which will replenish

the boilers and supply what hot water is needed for cleaning purposes, the bath and the laundry. Our boilers are also used to furnish power to a Ball automatic engine to run an Edison dynamo which has a capacity of 300 lights of 16 candle power each. The light furnished is quite satisfactory and highly appreciated by all. It does away with the dangerous kerosene lamps which were a constant care for fear of explosion and consequent fire, and, instead, furnishes a safe, reliable and steady light. For the night lights we find necessary, we have resorted to candles placed in lanterns. The connection with our system of wiring an electric storage battery will, on the re-opening of the term, do away with their use.

WATER.

The contract closed with the Columbia Land and Improvement Company was an advantageous one, in that it furnishes pure and wholesome water for consumption and they guarantee a sufficient pressure on the main to utilize in case of fire. The stand pipe in the centre of the main building has been fitted with a fifty foot length of linen hose on each floor, wound on patent iron reels and affixed to the wall. This stand pipe extends up through and beyond the roof where hose connection can be readily attached in case of fire in that part of the building. Hydrants will be placed in the grounds this summer for both fire and irrigating purposes. I may state in this connection that the precaution for the protection of our inmates in case of fire will be complete should such a catastrophe overtake us. There are numerous exits in the rear and upper floor either by door or window leading out on iron galleries and staircases which conduct one across to the rear annex through which, in case of danger in the main building, safe exit could be found, or down to the ground in a safe and expeditious manner. As an additional safeguard a watchman makes regular patrols through the night.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A joint senate and house committee were appointed to visit this school and report their finding. In the month of February last, Senator Kneeland of Mason, Hon. F. C. Yeomans of Clarke, and Hon. W. S. Sallee of King county, spent a day examining carefully into the various departments of the school and inspecting the building and premises. Their finding, reproduced as follows, was handed into the senate and house upon their return to the capital.

"MR. SPEAKER — The joint committee appointed to visit the state school for defective youth at Vancouver have consumed an entire day

in making a thorough examination of the building, and of the methods in conducting the school. We find the building in a beautiful situation, on high ground, close to and commanding a full view of the Columbia river. It is well and substantially constructed, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of the school; and we would recommend that the appropriation provided in house bill No. 71 be allowed, as we find that there is immediate necessity for the completion of the building. We find the statements set forth in the report of the board of trustees are correct as to the facts therein recited, and we believe their estimates for the years 1891 and 1892 have been carefully figured by the managers, and are not prepared with the view to meet any shrinkage in appropriation bills; and we would most earnestly recommend that the amount specified in senate bill No. 35 be allowed. The forty-five pupils now in the school are almost without exception children who are endowed with bright minds and pleasing forms and features, and your committee would most earnestly and emphatically protest against ever admitting among such children any who are feeble minded, believing that the presence of such among the deaf, dumb and blind children would be greatly detrimental to the latter, without proving of any benefit to the former. We would, therefore, recommend that there be erected by the state a separate building for the education of the feeble minded; and that such building should not be permitted to be erected so near the present defective youth school that the children from the one could ever in any way associate with those from the other. We would recommend that an addition of one thousand dollars be added to senate bill No. 35, to be used in procuring implements and material to be used in teaching the older pupils some useful trades. We believe that the board of trustees have shown great wisdom and good judgment in selecting Professor James Watson as director of the school, and regarding the excellence of the work done by Mr. Watson and his family, we have not time to properly describe it, nor if time permitted could we do it full justice. They are so managing the school that the pupils lead a happy, joyous life while acquiring a good education and being fitted to become honest, self-supporting citizens. It appears to the committee that the pupils unquestionably enjoy their life in this school better than they would in their home, no matter how elegant those homes might be.

"The defective children appear to have a greater thirst for knowledge than is felt by the average children of our common schools; and they quickly learn that everything is being managed for their good; and that their teachers' hearts, as well as their minds, are engaged in their service. The result of the combination we have here hinted at, must be seen to be appreciated; and once seen, will never be forgotten.

W. H. Kneeland,
F. C. Yeomans,
W. S. Sallee, *Visiting Committee.*"

AMUSEMENTS.

It is considered by some that the school life of our pupils is altogether a dreary one. This is an erroneous supposition. We have monthly socials, together with pantomimic performances, through the rainy season. During fair weather, outdoor sport, in the form of baseball and football, are entered into with zest on the part of the boys. The baseball club are deeply indebted to the members of both houses for the warm interest they have evinced in presenting each member of the club with a complete baseball uniform.

THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Several times during the season I have been compelled to refuse admission to children who were so weak of intellect as to be unable to be educated in the public schools. In some cases it was a painful duty, yet one that was very advisable and necessary to perform. The appropriation to build a separate building for this class, as was recommended by you in your report to the last legislature, will provide for these children an education and a training which will be of inestimable benefit to them.

With grateful appreciation of your counsel and assistance during the year just closed, this report is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WATSON, *Director.*

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Adams, J.,	Franklin	King.
Adkins, R.,	Vancouver,	Clarke.
Brown, L. O.,	Dayton,	Columbia.
Clarke, A.,	Napavine,	Lewis.
Draper, W.,	Seattle,	King.
Druck, G.,	Portland,	Oregon.
Ewing, W.,	Walla Walla,	Walla Walla.
Fulmer, Fred,	Puyallup,	Pierce.
Graignic, F.,	Waldron,	San Juan.
Gromley, W.,	Douglas,	Spokane.
Gerling, E.,	Goldendale,	Klickitat.
Hammond, F.,	Olympia,	Thurston.
Hammond, C.,	Olympia,	Thurston.
Irving, R.,	Vaughn,	Mason.
Liebeck, M.,	Fremont,	King.
Marshall, H.,	Spokane Falls,	Spokane.
Price, E.,	Seattle,	King.
Rector, O.,	Farmington,	Whitman.
Smith, H.,	Battle Ground,	Clarke.
Smith, D.,	Elma,	Chehalis.
Spieler, E.,	Battle Ground,	Clarke.
Williams, L.,	Seattle,	King.
Wolf, Abe,	Olympia,	Thurston.
Wade, A.,	Montesano,	Chehalis.
Wade, M.,	Montesano,	Chehalis.
Weaver, E.,	Ellensburgh,	Kittitas.

GIRLS.

Adkins, M.,	Vanconver,	Clarke.
Beaton,	Tekoa,	Spokane.
Dickinson, E.,	Waitsburg,	Columbia.
Druck, N.,	Portland,	Oregon.
Evans, S.,	McCallum,	Kittitas.
Hanken, C.,	Knab,	Lewis.
Henton, L.,	Ellensburgh,	Kittitas.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Hunt, E.	Port Townsend,	Jefferson.
Jones, Edith,	Port Townsend,	Jefferson.
Levy, E.,	Seattle,	King.
Lewis, Hattie,	Farmington,	Whitman.
Marshall, Edna,	Spokane Falls,	Spokane.
McCarver, N.,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
Osburn, D.,	Vancouver,	Clarke.
Olson, Mary,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
Spieler, A.,	Battle Ground.	Pierce.
Scott, Minnie,	Lexington,	Cowlitz.
Sinclair, M.,	Napavine,	Cowlitz.
Wade, Clara,	Montesano,	Chehalis.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 25, 1892.

To the Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth:

GENTLEMEN — The following report for the year ending May 25, 1892, is respectfully submitted. By reference to my last annual report you will find that the attendance was forty-six, while this year the enrollment has been thirty-eight boys and twenty-one girls, showing an increase of thirteen during the session just closed. One was returned to his home, as his hearing became sufficiently improved as to enable him to be benefited by the instruction in the public schools. Another removed with his parents to an eastern state, and two others, owing to ill health, returned to their homes a few weeks before the close of the term, leaving fifty-six pupils in attendance at this writing.

The following new pupils were admitted:

DEAF.

NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
1. Ewell, Harry,	Fern Hill,	Pierce.
2. Fletcher, Clayton,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
3. Gilmore, Saxton,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
4. Hammer, Veva,	Huntsville,	Columbia.
5. Jerisch, Samuel,	Gig Harbor,	Pierce.
6. Jones, John,	Port Townsend,	Jefferson.
7. McNabb, John,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
8. Reeves, Claire,	Wallace,	Snohomish.
9. Sears, Joseph,	Yesler,	King.
10. Wade, Elijah,*	Montesano,	Chehalis.
11. Wiggins, Nora,	Olympia,	Thurston.
12. Wint, Frank,	Alki,	Whitman.
13. Zumwalt, Hardy,	Oaksdale,	Whitman.

* Re-entered after one year's absence.

BLIND.

1. Jenkins, William,	Cleveland,	Klickitat.
2. Potter, Maud,	Snohomish,	Snohomish.
3. Mesow, Helen,	Tacoma,	Pierce.

Last summer, shortly after the close of the school, a return was received from the census department at Washington, D. C., giving the names and addresses of 51 deaf and 78 blind youths under the age of 21 years, resident in this state. Of the number of deaf youth reported through this channel 28 are or have been in attendance here. Although forms of application were mailed to each address furnished by the department, yet few replies were received. In most instances my letter was returned by the local postmaster marked "uncalled for." As the census bureau furnished the name and address of the child only, and not that of the parent, the result is not to be wondered at. Having, however, learned from this official source that there is such a number in the state, with your consent I instructed one of our teachers, while he was in the Puget Sound country, to institute special inquiry regarding those whose names had been sent to us as residents of that particular vicinity, with the result of his finding twelve children, eight of whom are now in attendance here, the other four being rejected as they were for various causes ineligible for admission. As this seems the most successful plan to make the school known, I would suggest that the same arrangement be followed during the coming vacation, extending the inquiry to the country east of the mountains, more especially into the Palouse and Walla Walla districts, as those are the more densely populated portions of the state. As will be more particularly referred to under another heading, careful discrimination will be necessary in the admission of feeble minded children, therefore it would be well for your director, or one of the staff, to visit the houses of those seeking admission. Although the questions in the forms of application for admission are as searching in their character as can be framed, yet they are liable to be misunderstood by the parents or guardians and misleading replies given, thus causing us to issue, perhaps, a certificate to one whom we should afterward be compelled to return to his home immediately upon his arrival here. Through personal observation and examination of the applicant more definite information regarding his fitness for admission can be gained. It would be impossible within the short time at our disposal to visit all applicants, but those living at or near the principal points on the railway could be seen.

The following are the names of the pupils in attendance during the session just closed:

BOYS.

	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
1.	Adams, John,	Franklin,	King.
2.	Adkins, Robert,	Vancouver,	Clark.
3.	Brown, Lee O.,	Dayton,	Columbia.
4.	Clark, Albert,	Winlock,	Lewis.
5.	Druck, George,	Portland,	Oregon.
6.	Draper, Warren,	Seattle,	King.
7.	Ewing, William,	Walla Walla,	Walla Walla.
8.	Ewell, Harry,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
9.	Fulmer, Fred,	Puyallup,	Pierce.
10.	Fletcher, Clayton,	Aberdeen,	Chehalis.
11.	Gerling, Edward,	Goldendale,	Klickitat.
12.	Gilmore, Saxton,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
13.	Gormley, William,	Douglas,	Douglas.
14.	Graignic, Frank,	Waldron,	San Juan.
15.	Hammond, Fred,	Olympia,	Thurston.
16.	Hammond, Charles,	Olympia,	Thurston.
17.	Irwin, Robert,	Vaughn,	Mason.
18.	Jenkins, William,	Cleveland,	Klickitat.
19.	Jones, John,	Port Townsend,	Jefferson.
20.	Jerrisch, Samuel,	Gig Harbor,	Pierce.
21.	Leibeck, Max,	Seattle,	King.
22.	McNabb, Frederick,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
23.	Price, Edmund,	Seattle,	King.
24.	Reeves, Charles,	Wallace,	Snohomish.
25.	Rector, Osbert,	Farmington,	Whitman.
26.	Sears, Joseph,	Yesler,	King.
27.	Smith, Henry,	Battle Ground,	Clarke.
28.	Smith, Dean,	Elma,	Chehalis.
29.	Speiler, Edward,	Battle Ground,	Clarke.
30.	Wint, Frank,	Alki,	Whitman.
31.	Woods, Nelson,	Snohomish,	Snohomish.
32.	Weaver, Earl,	Ellensburgh,	Kittitas.
33.	Wolf, Abraham,	Ellensburgh,	Kittitas.
34.	Wade, Elijah,	Montesano,	Chehalis.
35.	Wade, Alexander,	Montesano,	Chehalis.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
36. Wade, Marshall,	Montesano,	Chehalis.
37. Williams, Leister,	Seattle,	King.
38. Zumwalt, Hardy,	Oakesdale,	Whitman.

GIRLS.

1. Adkins, Minnie,	Vancouver,	Clarke.
2. Barton, Myrtle,	Tekoa,	Whitman.
3. Druck, Nellie,	Portland,	Oregon.
4. Evans, Sarah,	Cle Elm,	Kittitas.
5. Hunt, Elva,	Port Townsend,	Jefferson.
6. Hammer, Veva,	Huntsville,	Whitman.
7. Hanken, Carrie,	Knab,	Lewis.
8. Henton, Leona,	Ellensburgh,	Kittitas.
9. Jones, Edith,	Port Townsend,	Jefferson.
10. Lewis, Hattie,	Farmington,	Whitman.
11. Levy, Edith,	Cle Elm,	Kittitas.
12. Marshall, Edna,	Spokane Falls,	Spokane.
13. McCarver, Naomi,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
14. Mesow, Helen,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
15. Olson, Mary,	Tacoma,	Pierce.
16. Potter, Maud,	Snohomish,	Snohomish.
17. Settem, Lena,	Olney,	King.
18. Sinclair, Melissa,	Alpha,	Lewis.
19. Spieler, Antoinette,	Battle Ground,	Clarke.
20. Wiggins, Nora,	Olympia,	Thurston.
21. Wade, Clara,	Montesano,	Chehalis.

CHANGES.

I am pleased to state that there have been no changes in the staff of literary teachers during the past year. Owing to the increased number of pupils an additional instructor was found necessary, and Mr. George Layton, a graduate of the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, D. C., and a teacher of experience in this special work, was appointed. The wisdom of employing teachers of experience in this particular field is very apparent to any one giving the matter thoughtful consideration. Experience in any avocation or profession is absolutely necessary to success, and I do not hesitate to say that nowhere is such qualification more necessary than in the instruction of the classes whom this school is designed to benefit.

Mr. B. F. Harnett, who had charge of our art classes, resigned about the middle of the term and moved to Seattle to accept a more lucrative position in that city. His place is very acceptably filled by Professor H. L. Roethe, of Portland, Oregon, who is a graduate of the Munich Academy of Art, Germany, and who is an artist of note.

HEALTH.

The health of the pupils has been, generally speaking, good during the year, as reference to the physician's register will show.

In the middle of January one of the boys was taken ill with symptoms of chicken pox, and when a physician was called he pronounced it a mild form of that disease. Although the case was isolated as well as our accommodations would allow, yet the sickness spread through the school, twenty-three of the pupils having been taken down with it. Happily nothing of a serious nature followed the outbreak. While, as I have said, that no serious results followed, yet the fact remains that were an epidemic disease of a dangerous type to invade the school, we lack hospital accommodation to institute anything like a successful quarantine to prevent it from spreading among the children. Schools of this kind are by no means exempt from the epidemics that occur in various localities from time to time. Although the greatest precautions are taken as regard sanitary arrangements to prevent disease of any kind from obtaining a foothold, deaths have occurred in schools such as this, owing to the lack of proper accommodations to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the children. As our pupils come to us from homes of every description, from every part of the state, and many of them in a poor physical condition, it will be seen that we are more exposed to contagion than a private family. The germs of a disease may even be introduced by visitors to the building, through gifts to the pupils, or through wearing apparel sent to a child from an infected home. Had we been so unfortunate as to have a case of malignant diphtheria last winter, instead of chicken pox, it would have been almost impossible to prevent its spread. Not only would special quarters enable us to arrest an epidemic at the outset, but by so doing the purpose for which the children are sent here, that of gaining an education, would not in any perceptible degree be defeated. Where as many are ill as was the case last winter, the classes are liable to become somewhat disorganized, and a perceptible lack of interest and a deterioration in scholarship are invariably the result in such cases.

I would strongly recommend that a hospital building costing not less than $——, for the use of the pupils of the three departments of the school, be erected in the northwest corner of the grounds of the building for the blind and the deaf. This building would require to be heated by steam, which could be supplied from our present steam plant, city water, have sick and convalescent wards, nurses' rooms, closets, kitchen and other necessary rooms, so arranged that complete separation of the three classes of children and a distinct isolation of contagious or malignant cases of illness might be maintained. If such a system of separation did not prevail an epidemic existing in one of our two buildings might be carried to the other, or a child already enfeebled by a previous ailment, although convalescent, might contract another, which might prove fatal. Although diphtheria was not only generally, but at one time alarmingly, prevalent in the city during the past winter, yet we wholly escaped the dread disease through a strict observance of a rigid quarantine and the unvarying careful attention to the general health of the pupils. It is gratifying to state that all the pupils are able to return to their homes to-morrow morning in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Soon after leaving the school for the annual vacation, there passed away at his parents' home, in the northern part of Idaho, of a sudden and severe illness, Horace Marshall, the only son of W. H. Marshall of Spokane Falls. Horace was thirteen years of age and had been a pupil of this school for two years. He was an intelligent, manly and well behaved boy, of pleasing personal appearance, and a favorite with his classmates and the officers of the school, who each and all regret his untimely end. Mourned by devoted parents and a fond sister, by loving classmates and friends, he has gone where "the ears of the deaf are unstopped and the dumb speak."

STATISTICS.

The following statistics show the cause and age at which the defect occurred in the pupils who have been in attendance since the establishment of the school :

Name of disease.	*No. of Pupils.*
Spinal meningitis	6
Scarlet fever	9
Measles	3
Gathering in head	2
Accident	3
Brain fever	6
Membranous croup	1
Erysipelas	4

Quinine	1
Sickness	2
Teething rash	1
Mountain fever	1
Abcess in ear	2
Fever	1
Typhoid fever	1
Inflammatory rheumatism	1
Scrofula	1
Unknown	9
Congenital	12
Total	66

AGE AT WHICH DEFECT OCCURRED.

Congenital	12
Unknown	3
Under one year	7
Between 1 and 2 years	16
Between 2 and 3 years	5
Between 3 and 4 years	8
Between 4 and 5 years	5
Between 5 and 6 years	5
Between 6 and 7 years	2
Between 7 and 8 years	2
Between 9 and 10 years	1
Total	66

EDUCATIONAL.

Unless directly interested in the work of the education of the deaf, few people have any adequate conception of the condition of the deaf child. He lives in a world devoid of sound but full of sensations. He hears not the thunder rolling in ponderous reverberations; neither does he hear the sound of the wind as it sweeps on its way in the form of the light evening zephyr or the hurrying hurricane. All is silence — deep and profound. The following experience of an Arctic explorer can convey some idea of the stillness in which the deaf live: While wintering at the northernmost confines of our continent, he left his ship and his crew and sought a distant snow clad eminence, where he sat down to witness the glorious aurora borealis, which was then beginning to shoot forth its blazing and ever dying shafts of startling light up from the dim and distant horizon. All on the earth below, covered with its crystal snow and glittering ice, was grand, and the strangely variegated heavens were sublime. His longing desire to behold the beauties of nature as they exist in that far north latitude was amply gratified. "But oh!" said he, "that stillness! that awful stillness! that almost audible stillness! I could not endure it. I had to hurry back to the ship and to the sound of human voices."

The stillness endured by the deaf child is equally as profound. No loving word of comfort or of admonition sounds upon that sealed ear; no joyous note of music is heard by it. None of the gladsome sounds of nature are by him perceived. Can you, reader, appreciate a world without sound? How empty would our lives seem were we bereft of that important sense — hearing.

The ordinary child six years of age has a good command of language and can readily make known his wants; but the deaf child at the same age, when he comes to us, knows nothing of any language whatever. He has been accustomed to communicate with his family through crude and simple gestures, which are mutually understood at home, but which are of little or no use to him after coming to school. Having no means of communicating with the world, it will certainly be seen that the first step with a deaf child will be the acquisition of language. He learns language when he enters, and he is still learning it when he leaves school. The English language, with its complex and sometimes puzzling idioms, is difficult to acquire even by the foreigner, who is already familiar with his mother tongue. But certainly more so is it by the deaf child, who cannot only hear it spoken, but has no language to assist in mastering the new vernacular. For the English language is to the deaf mute, even though he be the child of English speaking parents, a foreign language. What is gained by the ordinary individual through the avenue of hearing, is necessarily acquired by the deaf through the sense of sight — a much slower manner of communication than through the ordinary channel. To a person knowing the great difficulties under which the deaf labor in the acquiring of knowledge, the marvel is, not that they grasp so little, comparatively speaking, during their school life, but on the contrary, that they acquire as much as they do.

The school is divided into seven grades, taught by three teachers. The progress during the term has been very satisfactory, all showing decided improvement. Should our numbers increase the next term, which we may expect they shall, the employment of an additional teacher for the deaf will be necessary, and the securing of an instructor of the blind imperative.

ARTICULATION.

A certain portion of each school has been set apart for instruction for articulation and lip reading to those pupils who have shown an aptitude for such instruction. It is claimed by enthusiasts that

all deaf children can be taught to speak and ought to receive their instruction in oral classes. While we acknowledge that a certain proportion of the deaf are undoubtedly benefited by such training, yet we believe the great majority of deaf children can never hope to be able to use speech in a sufficiently fluent manner as to be able to communicate with the people around them without having recourse to writing. At present this department is conducted by one of the teachers after regular school hours. With a view of affording all pupils who could possibly be improved in their articulation, every facility for acquiring oral training, I would suggest that a teacher for that special branch be engaged for the next term whose whole time shall be devoted to oral and aural work.

ART DEPARTMENT.

The progress in the art class was most satisfactory under the instruction of Mr. L. H. Roethe, a graduate of the Munich Academy of Art. In his general report of the drawing class he says: "Their aptness and obedience have at times somewhat surprised me, deprived as they are of organs which most of us consider so absolutely necessary to obtain information of any kind; and has made me feel that the state should do more for this branch of study in your institution, for the study of art under competent masters would enlarge their ideas of nature which would be of incomparable pleasure and benefit, as they would advance and be enabled to go out to nature seeing beauties which they now know not of, and so enriching their entire lives no matter how circumstances, financial or otherwise, may environ them in after life. I can think of no study that will, bring them nearer to their Creator, to trust Him more and love Him better, than a constant study of His divine work in all its branches.

"My system of teaching is that of the realistic school of the Munich Academy, believing that to be the higher thought of art."

THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Our young state has reason to congratulate itself that its school for feeble minded youth will open for the reception of pupils during the coming autumn. Many of the older and more populous states of the union have been outstripped by us in this particular. In fact, I may say that I know of no state that has done so nobly by and dealt so generously with her defective youth in their early

days of statehood, as has our State of Washington. Practical philanthropy of such a nature certainly marks the existence of a high state of civilization in a commonwealth. Idiocy in the past was regarded as the result of supernatural influences. Martin Luther believed that idiots were possessed with devils and urged that in consequence of this that there was no hope in alleviating or curing their affliction. At the beginning of this century there was no organized institution for the education or training of the feeble minded, and not until the experimental training of a so-called "wild man," by one Itard, had there been anything done to improve or ameliorate the condition of this class either by education or training. Edward Seguin, who was a student under Itard, began the training of a child by methods of his own and by making close study of the psychological conditions of this class, produced remarkable results and caused wide spread attention to be directed to his success. The Parisian Academy of sciences publicly declared through its committee that Seguin had successfully solved the problem of training the idiot. Institutions were founded elsewhere, and the spirit of charity for these poor unfortunates spread to our own shores. In 1848 the late Harvey B. Wilbur opened the first school for this class in America at his home in Barre, Mass. From this beginning has sprung this noble class of institutions in our land which now shelter over 5,000 of these children, who otherwise would throng the poor house, menace society or be a millstone about the neck of many a mother and the bane of many a home. The education and the training of feeble minded youth then is no longer an experiment, but a glorious fact which the institutions of this and other countries so grandly prove by sending out from their sheltering doors, youth whose deficiency in intellect preclude them from taking their places beside their more intelligent brothers and sisters. But now through the careful and intelligent training of loving and experienced hands they are fitted and made able to meet with a certain measure of success in following the various occupations taught in these schools which are so well adapted to their unfortunate condition. This happy result cannot be reached by all. There are those whom we can reach and aid but not entirely rescue from the depths of idiocy—the improvement of whose state is beyond the power and the ingenuity of man. We can to a certain extent brighten the dull mind by pleasant surroundings, cheerful voices and gladsome music, but where that mind is so sadly warped and

stunted that no ray of intelligence penetrates the recesses of its clouded brain, or where dread epilepsy has laid its inexorable hand upon the enfeebled mind, each paroxysm dulling still more the intellectual powers, surely with such cases human skill can avail but little. It may alleviate their condition, but not restore them to a normal state.

I am glad to note in the last report of the president of our board of trustees, that he very wisely discriminated against the admission of the epileptic, paralytic and the profound idiot to this department of our school. Their admission would defeat the ends for which the school was established.

THE BLIND.

During the past term we have had four blind children in attendance, who were taught by the instructor of the highest class in the department for the deaf, in addition to his other duties. The progress of the class has been most commendable. Two of the number reading as far as the fifth New York point reader, and the other two advancing as far as the fourth reader of the same series of books. Their progress in the other branches of study has also been very gratifying, not only to myself but also to their parents. As the number of blind pupils will in all likelihood increase next term, the employment of a teacher of this class will be necessary. The instruction of the deaf in the same class and under the same teacher, the methods of instruction being so dissimilar, places too great a strain upon the teacher in charge.

Very few people have any idea of the difficulties attending the instruction of this unfortunate class. Because they have as fluent command of speech as the ordinary child, many persons suppose they are about the same in every other respect, with the exception that they cannot see. This is far from being the case. They require a vast amount of individual care and attention. The hand of each, upon entering the school, must be directed over the lines to be studied. Each one must be taught, individually, to trace raised maps. In addition to this, a large number of the blind, from not having been required, in their homes, to assist themselves in any way or perform any simple kind of housework, cannot use their hands in anything like a dexterous manner. Every mouthful of food must be placed upon their plate and the butter spread upon their bread; and, in addition to this, they need to have constant care and attention to

correct their personal habits and to train them in the ways of seeing people.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Out of the appropriation voted by the last legislature the following permanent improvements have been made: A storage battery was put into the dynamo room, where it is sufficiently charged by our dynamo to run twenty-four sixteen candlepower lamps for eight hours. The electric battery consists of thirty-seven Samson cells, and was put in by Messrs. Loveridge Bros., of Portland, Oregon, who also did the wiring of the building for those lights. The battery, since it was put in, has run continuously night after night, fulfilling its purpose admirably, reflecting great credit upon the contractors. In the last appropriation the sum of $3,795 was included for the placing of a passenger elevator in the main building. Bids were called for, and, as it was found that the Kiechiefer Elevator Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., was the lowest tender, their bid was accepted. The elevator has been put in place and has been completed to that extent that it can be used, but it does not travel at the speed per minute as called for in the terms of their contract. The fault lies, no doubt, with the water pressure, not being sufficiently powerful to force it up to the speed contracted for. In its present state it is most unsatisfactory.

The appropriation of $8,100 voted by the last state legislature has been expended in the completion of the north annex of the building. This affords us commodious assembly room on the second floor, where all the pupils can be gathered together for lectures or for amusements. On the first floor we have a dining hall capable of seating 200 pupils. The room is well lighted and the ceiling and wainscoting are beautifully paneled in California redwood. In this room, and connecting with the kitchen underneath, is placed a hand elevator with a lifting capacity of 300 pounds. The basement is divided into dining room for employés, store rooms, kitchen and pantries and a room for a bakery. The latter room is used at present as a printing office. In this connection I would remark that it will be necessary to ask for an appropriation for the erection of a building in the near future to be used as a printing office, as the needs of our growing school will demand the use of the room now occupied by the office for the purpose for which it was originally designed.

Two hydrants with inch and a half connection have been placed in front of the building for the deaf and the blind, and one hundred feet of the best heavy rubber hose has been purchased for fire purposes. But we have not sufficient pressure to throw a stream from a seven-eights nozzle higher than the second story of the building, which is four stories high above the basement, and surmounted by a tower. Should a fire unfortunately occur, our service would be found defective, for if our two hydrants were turned on at the same time the water would not raise much higher than the first story. Comment is unnecessary, as these facts forcibly explain themselves. A little over a year ago the Missouri state institution for the deaf suffered from fire, which originated in their tower, to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Only during the last summer the Iowa institution was damaged to the extent of $25,000, and but for their complete and efficient system of fire protection, they would have suffered greater loss than they did.

Either one of two courses can be pursued to remedy this state of affairs. Lay a six-inch water main, instead of the present three-inch one, from the reservoir of the Columbia Land and Improvement Company to the building, so as to give a strong and sustained pressure. The other project is to sink an artesian well on our premises, purchase a pump of suitable size, and erect a tank of sufficient capacity—in fact, build a complete water works plant. It is questionable if the latter plan would be on the side of economy, as there would necessarily be an expenditure to keep in repair the whole plant. But as to the question of safety, there would be no doubt of its advantage over our present service. I feel it to be my duty to lay before you these suggestions for your consideration. Should your honorable body decide upon the school owning its own water works, the plans and specifications for such a plant as would serve our purpose are now in our possession. But in addition thereto, I would recommend the purchase of an additional pump to use in case the one refused to work, or in event of fire, it could be used to supply additional pressure on the mains within the building, should such an untoward event occur.

The water heretofore furnished by the Columbia Land and Improvement Company has been of excellent quality, and the only drawback is the lack of sufficient pressure.

TRADES.

As stated in the report of last year, we had hoped to introduce the trade of shoemaking during the term, but owing to our being unable to secure the services of a competent foreman, one who was acquainted with the language of the deaf, we were reluctantly compelled to defer the introduction of this handicraft until next term. With the view of providing employment for the large boys after the close of school each day, we procured a quantity of cotton cord for the manufacture of hammocks. After two weeks' instruction under a competent netter, seven of the boys turned out nine dozen hammocks. Most of these were sold, but we cannot expect the demand would be as great next year, as no family requires to replenish their stock in that line every season, and the population of this city is too small to afford a market for any length of time for such goods, and we cannot compete in price with the machine-made article; therefore, it is questionable at the present time if it shall be continued by the deaf next term.

As the trade of printing is successfully and profitably followed by many deaf mutes, it was decided to make a beginning in this line, and a small printing outfit was purchased, and the publication of an eight-page sheet entitled *The Washingtonian* was begun. The paper is semi-monthly, is edited by the instructor of the head of the class, who also acts as foreman of the office, instructing the boys in the art of type setting in addition to his other duties. The appended salutatory which appeared in the first number explains the object for which the paper is published: "The publication of this sheet serves a threefold purpose: *First*—To teach the printers' trade to a certain number of pupils, so that when they have finished their education here, they will be enabled to gain their own livelihood. *Second*—To make this school and the advantages it offers defective children, known throughout our state. *Third*—To establish a medium through which parents and friends may keep themselves informed of what transpires at the school, and of the progress their child is making in his studies. This paper will be devoted to the interests of the deaf, blind and feeble minded children, and anything of interest relating to their welfare, or touching upon the improvement of their condition, will find place in these columns.

"If through the efforts of *The Washingtonian*, even though it be only one defective child that is brought into the school and lifted

to a higher plane of life, the hopes of the writer will be realized and the publication of the paper will not be in vain."

As it was decided to introduce the trade of shoemaking, and as there was no room on the premises suitable for such a purpose, it was deemed advisable to raise the roof of the woodhouse, then under construction, one story, thus making, at the least possible expense, a room wherein to carry on this trade. As a result we now have a room, 30x40 feet, well lighted and convenient in every way for the purpose. In the lower part of the building is the woodhouse and a cold storage room, in which to keep perishable material or supplies during the warm weather.

The boys' dormitory has filled and the larger boys are now occupying the large room at the top of the building, which answers the purpose very well indeed. At present the old dining hall has been turned into a sitting room for the small boys; while the advanced class of boys utilize the former kitchen for a reading and study room.

It is sometimes remarked by a casual visitor that it seems as though there was a great deal of room for the number of pupils we have in attendance. To a person unacquainted with the requirements of a school of this kind, this at first thought may seem to be the case. But to one who considers it in this, the true state of affairs, that here we carry on the following: A hotel, boarding more people than any in the city, a laundry, a heating and electric light plant, an industrial department, newspaper office and school; then he wonders how we crowd them all into the comparatively small space we occupy.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Since our occupation of these premises, our grounds have received no attention whatever, as no appropriation for their improvement has been made or asked for, owing to the fact that we have been in the building stage since the removal of the school to this place. Lumber and other material have littered the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the building. But now, however, such has been entirely cleared away and something has been done to level and beautify our grounds in a manner to comport with the dignity of such a state institution as this. Drives and walks should be laid out under the supervision of a competent landscape gardener, trees and shrubs planted and a fountain placed in front of

the main entrance of the building for the deaf and blind, where a connection with the water system has been left for that purpose. The grounds of the department for the feeble minded will not require as much work to be done to improve them, as the land is now comparatively level and already plowed.

To maintain the ground in a becoming and sightly manner, a horse power lawn mower will be needed.

PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Owing to the frequent and heavy rains prevalent in this portion of the state, it is customary to rake out between the bricks, fill their interstices and paint over all brick structures to prevent the dampness from entering through the exterior and injuring the plaster on the interior. All outside walls in our last two contracts to complete the building, were plastered on the outside brick wall, and rooms finished in this manner we have found impossible to occupy during the rainy season. The plaster becomes quite wet and in many places it has become discolored. Unless some action is taken to prevent the absorption of water by brick, the plaster will shortly disintegrate and fall off. For the sake of the health of our inmates, to preserve the brick and keep our plaster intact, and add to its appearance, I would recommend that the outside walls, at least the southern, southeastern and southwestern exposures of the building for the deaf and blind, be painted in a proper manner, although it would be preferable to paint the whole building as it stands.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

As the number of pupils in our school has steadily increased it has become impossible for one person to do the laundry work required in a satisfactory and expeditious manner. It would be cheaper in the end and better work could be accomplished, if we had our laundry equipped with necessary machinery as a labor and wage saver. The engine we now use to run the dynamo and printing press could be utilized for a few years to furnish the power required to operate the machinery.

NIGHT WATCHMAN'S DETECTOR.

In nearly all such institutions as this and business houses of consequence some device is necessary to know whether the night watch-

man employed discharges his duties in a satisfactory manner. He is required to visit various portions of the building at stated times during the night, but we have no means of knowing whether he complies with his instructions in this regard or not. On the market there is an electric watchman's detector which has been found reliable in every particular and instance. I would suggest that an appropriation be made to install this system in each of our buildings.

SEWERAGE.

When the school was first built the question of proper disposal of the sewage arose, and at that time it was decided to direct it into a cesspit which was excavated on the side of the hill facing the river. This pit has already filled and overflowed, and as a necessity another pit, lower down the hill on which the building is situated, had to be built, and from present appearances this will not answer the purpose required for any length of time. It has now come to be imperitively necessary to build a sewer leading to the Columbia river, which will meet all the requirements of the school in the future. As we are some distance from the river, and low bottom lands which are liable to annual overflow intervening, there are but two ways by which a sewer can be carried to a point where the fall would be sufficient for a rapid discharge. One would be to have it underground the whole distance, or to have the pipe carried on a trestle to the river bank. If the former plan were adopted it would be necessary to carry it in a southwesterly direction from the building and follow the rising ground through the farm of Mr. John Blurock to the point of discharge. This route would be somewhat circuitous and necessarily expensive. By the latter method it could be carried in a direct line from the building over the property of Mr. L. M. Hidden. In either case it will be necessary to secure a right-of-way from the owners of the property.

AMUSEMENTS.

Sociables and "at homes" have been held on the last Friday evening of every month, when the pupils and officers meet together in the assembly room and spend a couple of hours in social intercourse and in playing of various games. Refreshments are always served at these gatherings. At 9:45 "good nights" are said and the pupils retire, all lights being out at ten o'clock. In addition to the above, every second Saturday in the month the pupils assemble

at seven o'clock in the evening, when one of the teachers gives a lecture upon the life of some historical character or upon some other interesting topic. During the holiday season the pupils are trained to present a pantomime, to which their friends are invited. Pantomimic exhibitions are always entered into with great pleasure by the actors, and the rendering of the play is highly enjoyed and appreciated by all the students. On Saturday afternoons and at other times during the week, the boys, both young and old, when the weather is fine, take an active interest in the games of foot ball and base ball. All of the above amusements have helped to relieve the monotony of school life, and they have been enjoyed and appreciated by the children and their friends.

The year has been a prosperous one. We advance on the line of improvement. Encouraged by the results of the past, the fruits of the present, we go forward with renewed heart and hope in the prosecution of our work another year.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your support and coöperation, enabling the school to attain the position it has gained, this report is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WATSON, *Director.*